

William McKinley's Career.

Soldier, Statesman, President.

William McKinley was born at Niles, O., January 29, 1823. He was of Scotch-Irish stock, his great-grandfather, James McKinley, having come from the North of Ireland to the United States in the first half of the eighteenth century and settled in York county, Pa., where, on May 16, 1785, was born to him a son, David McKinley, who was the great-grandfather of William McKinley. David McKinley evinced his loyalty to the country by serving as a private in the army of the revolution. His son, James McKinley, was the father of William McKinley, Sr., the father of the late president.

William McKinley, Sr., the father of President McKinley, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his parents in childhood and on reaching manhood became interested in iron manufacturing and the management of iron furnaces, in which he was engaged until the time of his retirement from business in 1876. As a consequence William, Jr., came to have a practical knowledge of one of the greatest manufacturing industries of the United States and of the important relations which those industries maintain to that greatest of all industries—agriculture.

Growing to manhood in the country town of Poland, O., to which his father, on account of his superior educational facilities, had removed, William, Jr., familiarized himself with many of the details of the daily occupation of those with whom he was brought constantly in contact. With the methods of the country storekeeper, the iron manufacturer, the farmer, the school teacher, the postmaster, the book keeper and the business man of the village he was thoroughly familiar, and his progress as a student in the academy which he attended was rapid.

That it furnished him as an early age to become an instructor in the district school, thus adding to his funds with which to pursue his studies in the academy. Of his career at that time an old citizen of Poland, being asked for reminiscences of Mr. McKinley, said: "He was always studying, studying, studying all the time."

The first great event in his life, which has been characterized by many striking incidents, occurred in June, 1861. The war of the rebellion had begun; a throng of excited citizens gathered at the Sparrow House, the hotel of the village, and an impassioned speaker, pointing to the Stars and Stripes which hung on the wall, said: "Citizens of Poland, our country's flag has been shot at. It has been trailed in the dust by those who should defend it, dishonored by those who should cherish and revere it. And for what? That this free government may keep a race in the bondage of slavery. Who will be the first to defend it?" Among the first who stepped to the front to offer his life as a protest against this form of imperialism was a boy of seventeen, William McKinley, Jr., and he thus became a member of Company E, Twenty-third Ohio, which a few days later marched forth from the village of Poland, thence to Camp Chase and thence to the war. Upon the rolls of this regiment were such names as W. S. Rosecrans, Stanley Matthews, Rutherford B. Hayes and many who subsequently attained national reputation. It participated in many battles.

William McKinley, Jr., although enlisting as a private, had in less than one year been promoted to commissary sergeant and in subsequent years to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, acting assistant adjutant-general and finally brevetted major—his service continuing from June 11, 1861, to July 26, 1865. As commissary sergeant at Antietam he performed a feat, probably never before undertaken, of supplying the men of his regiment with hot coffee and meats during an active engagement, risking his life in so doing, but coming out unscathed and receiving, as a result, a promotion to second lieutenant.

At Gettysburg he again distinguished himself by carrying a message from General Hayes to a regiment posted at a distance, galloping for a long distance obligingly toward the advancing enemy in a direct line of their fire, but again escaped almost by miracle, and in numbers of other engagements he showed bravery and won popularity with all classes of men with whom he was associated.

At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and decided to take up the study of law and in preparing himself for this life work took a course in the Albany (N. Y.) Law school, and was in 1867 admitted to the bar at Canton, O., which place he had selected as his future home. In 1871 he married Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a prominent citizen of Canton. Major McKinley had been less than two years in Canton when his ability as a lawyer led to his nomination and election as district attorney of Stark county. In 1876 he announced himself as a candidate for congress, carrying every township in his county but one, and was nominated on the first ballot and elected.

During fourteen years after this event he represented in congress the district of which Stark county was a part. After a long and faithful career in congress, in which he had made a brilliant record as an advocate of protection and had become a leader of his party in the house of representatives, he was nominated for governor of Ohio, to which position he was twice elected and before he had finished his figure as a prospective candidate of the party for the presidency.

Mr. McKinley entered upon congressional life contemporaneously with the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as president and he soon demonstrated his ability as a working member. He was an ardent advocate of the doctrine of a protective tariff and a disciple of Hamilton and Clay. In 1885, at the Republican national convention, he had the opportunity of declaring his faith boldly as the author of the platform of that year. Harrison and a Republican congress were triumphantly elected, and then followed the legislation known as the McKinley bill, prepared by the committee of ways and means, of which he was chairman. In 1891 McKinley was unanimously nominated by the Republicans for governor of

Ohio. He was elected over James R. Campbell by a plurality of 23,511 votes. In 1892 he was re-elected, defeating L. T. Neal by a plurality 50,995 votes. In his first campaign for the governorship McKinley spoke in eighty-four of the eighty-eight counties of the state, and in 1894 he made speeches throughout the country from Pennsylvania to Louisiana and from Minnesota to Louisiana. It was an unparalleled campaign, like the famous days when Lincoln and Douglas were on the stump. His administrations as governor were successful, and popularly so in the water of adjusting local difficulties that threatened serious strikes, which he prevented.

Twice he declined absolutely to permit a national convention to consider his name for the presidency. In 1893 the Ohio delegation had been instructed to support Sherman in the Republican national convention and did so. Ballot after ballot had been taken and no candidate had been able to secure a majority, and the cheers which marked Mr. McKinley's entrance to the hall at that session showed his popularity with the members of the convention. On the sixth ballot a delegate voted for William McKinley, and was greeted with cheers again and again; the next state called cast seventeen votes for McKinley, and again cheers broke forth, indicating that a drift was setting strongly toward him. Instantly Major McKinley, who, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, occupied a place upon the floor of the convention, leaping upon a chair, interrupted the roll call with the following words:

"Mr. President and Gen. Sherman of the convention—I am here as one of the chosen representatives of my state. I am here by resolution of the Republican state convention commanding me to cast my vote for John Sherman for president and to use every worthy endeavor to secure his nomination. I accepted the trust because my heart and judgment were in accord with the letter and spirit and purpose of that resolution. It has pleased certain delegates to cast their votes for me for president. I am not inhuman to the honor they would do me, but in the presence of the duty resting upon me I cannot remain silent with honor. I cannot consistently with the wish of the state whose credentials I bear and which has trusted me; I cannot consistently with my own views of the proper conduct of my state, or seem to consent, to permit my name to be used as a candidate before this convention. I would not permit myself if I could find it in my heart to do or permit to be done that which could even be ground for any one to suspect that I wavered in my loyalty to Ohio or my devotion to the instructions of its convention. I do not request—I demand that no delegate who would not cast reflection upon me shall cast a ballot for me."

The tide was turned and on the seventh ballot Benjamin Harrison was nominated.

Another incident on the same occasion, of which the public knows less, showed with equal clearness his firmness of mind and his determination to defend himself on that occasion. Judge Little, of Ohio, in a statement written in 1895, recounted the incident of a visit by Major McKinley and himself to the headquarters of the New Jersey delegation at midnight before the closing day of the convention. Major McKinley had heard that the New Jersey delegation proposed voting for him on the following day, and on questioning the chairman, received from him the reply that "it is a matter of our own concern; we shall act upon our own responsibility, being accountable only to the Republicans of New Jersey for what we do." To this Major McKinley replied that he could not permit this in view of his duty to Senator Sherman, adding: "Rather than permit this I would suffer the loss of that good right arm! Yes, I would suffer death." To accept a nomination, if one were possible, under these circumstances would inevitably lead to my defeat, and it ought to lead to my defeat!" The last clause was uttered slowly and with great emphasis. There was a silence of several moments, which was broken by the chairman of the New Jersey delegation, who said: "Well, major, if that is the way you view it of course we will not vote for you."

In 1892 he again favored the nomination of Harrison, and although acting as chairman of the convention, protested against an attempt to give the vote solely for the Ohio delegates, as a member of the Ohio delegation, that he had a right to demand a poll of the state vote, and did so demand, the result of the poll being that the vote of his state was cast for Benjamin Harrison, while all the other members of the delegation voted for him. On that ballot Harrison was nominated, but 183 votes were cast for William McKinley.

It was not until 1896 that he permitted his friends to announce him for the candidacy and present his name to a national convention, and long before the convention of that year met it became apparent that he would be its nominee, while in the year 1900 no other name was suggested for the nomination.

In the convention of 1896, at St. Louis, McKinley was nominated for the presidency on the first ballot. He was elected, securing 271 electoral votes to 176 for Bryan. McKinley's popular vote was 7,107,364, while Bryan polled 6,523,098 votes.

President McKinley's first administration was marked by the most eventful since that of Lincoln. He formulated the policy of expansion. The most important event in his administration was the war with Spain. His policy toward that country had been a matter of speculation, and there were those who believed it would be most aggressive. After the blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the night of February 15, 1898, matters reached a crisis. On March 8 and 9 the house and senate voted an appropriation of \$50,000,000 without a dissenting vote, to be expended under the sole direction of the president. Not since the civil war had there been such an evidence of confidence in a chief executive.

On April 13 resolutions were passed by congress giving the president full

authority to act, and on the 16th a resolution was passed declaring the people of Cuba free and independent, and authorizing the president to use the land and naval forces of the United States to compel the withdrawal of Spain from the island. The president signed all these resolutions on April 20. War was declared against Spain on April 21, 1898, and a call issued for 125,000 volunteers. Three days later Spain declared war. By the end of the month troops were concentrating at Tampa, Fla. So great was the confidence of the people in President McKinley that a \$300,000,000 bond issue was over-subscribed by the people.

Then followed the blockading of the Cuban ports, Admiral Dewey's victory, the landing of General Shafter's army, the destruction of Cervera's fleet and the final surrender of the Spanish forces at Santiago. On February 6, 1899, the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified, which was a much more serious problem presented itself by the firing on the American troops by the Filipinos. The president instructed General Otis to conduct a vigorous campaign against the Filipinos. President McKinley assumed full responsibility for making war on the Filipinos. He approved the course followed by General Otis and at once began the establishment of civil government throughout the Philippine islands.

Another knotty problem which promised for a time to disrupt the amicable relations existing between the United States and Germany was that of Samoa. American marines were killed by the natives, and Germany exhibited a disposition to take the part of Matafua, the native king. President McKinley accepted the proposition of Germany that Great Britain, Germany and the United States each appoint a special commissioner to settle the matter. The dispute ended in the division of the Samoan islands, each of the three countries taking a group.

Anxious to further prevent wars, President McKinley on behalf of the United States accepted an invitation to take part in the peace conference called by the Czar of Russia, to be held at The Hague. He appointed a commission from the United States, the most prominent part in the deliberations.

One of President McKinley's first acts when he assumed the office was to call an extra session of congress to enact tariff legislation. The famous "Dingley bill" was the result. Agitation of the annexation of Hawaii was started soon after McKinley was elected. After repeated proposals sent to the senate by McKinley providing for annexation had been rejected, one was finally agreed upon and Hawaii became a part of the United States.

After the war with Spain had ended Lieutenant-General Miles declared before a commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war that Spain had the best of the fight, that Cuba was embroiled. Commisary-General Egan on January 13, 1899, denied this charge, and in a bitter personal attack upon General Miles said he lied. For this the president ordered his trial by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the army. The president commuted the sentence to suspension from duty for six years, at which time General Egan would retire.

The president was largely instrumental in securing the increase in the regular army, for which military authorities had been contending for years. With an active campaign going on in the Philippines with apparently little success, he insisted that the Republicans pass a bill authorizing the increase.

The president was an ardent civil service reformer, but, acting on the advice of his cabinet, withdrew about 4,000 places from the classified service, declaring that experience had demonstrated that they could be filled to better advantage without examination. For this he was bitterly attacked by the exponents of the civil service. He declined to change his order.

During the winter of 1898 President McKinley made a trip through the south and his speeches and presence at that time probably did more to remove sectional feeling than any other thing. He was given the greatest receptions in every southern city and returned much gratified at the kindness with which he had been received.

So great was the confidence of the Republican party in McKinley that when the Republican convention met in Philadelphia to again nominate a candidate for the presidency his name was presented, and he received 926 votes—a unanimous renomination.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malinal fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy cures malaria, kidney disease, gonorrhea and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervousness, kidney troubles, female complaints, gives perfect health. Only 50c at J. R. Irvine & Co's drug store.

Triled and Found True. Mrs. Alice Minnick, of Brerett, had sciatic rheumatism and was unable to walk about the house for several days. She says: "I used Chamberlain's Cream Balm Liniment which gave wonderful relief from the very first application, but fearing that I might get worse I called in one of the best physicians in town. I showed him the liniment I had been using. He heartily endorsed its use, saying there was nothing better. On account of the relief I received I am exceedingly rejoiced to recommend Chamberlain's Cream Balm Liniment to all." Prepared by J. P. Chamberlain, Everett, and sold by the Heckerman Drug & Dye Co., Seattle.

If it isn't in THE GAZETTE it didn't happen.

Given to a Man Who Warred Between Religion and Politics. A well known western representative in congress, pleading an engagement, left a small group of talkers in an up town hotel lobby, and an elderly man, who had just introduced to the party, made bold to tell a story about the departed.

"I have known him," he said, "ever since he was a boy, and when he came out of college he was undecided whether to become a lawyer and politician or go to a theological seminary and become a clergyman. He was fond of politics and thought that with a little law and more religion on the side he might become a great moral reformer. You know that's the way most all very young men feel when they undertake politics for the first time."

"However, before he had had time to determine finally what he would do, his friends came after him to run for the legislature, as he had the ability and a pretty fair amount of cash. This brought him face to face with the question he had been much disturbed over, and he went to Judge Blank, a veteran in politics and a man of the highest character, for assistance in solving the problem. He stated his case in full to the judge, and the grand old man put his hand on the young man's shoulder.

"My boy," he said, "as you can be told, it can't be politics and religion. It must be one or the other. You can't sit yourself for law and for the legislature at the same time, and there's no use trying. That is all I can say, and you will have to make your own choice."—Washington Star.

A Bird With Four Feet. This little creature still is found in South America, is a relic of bygone ages. It is known as the crested hoatzin, and the adult bird is about as big as a peacock.

The young birds, when hatched, have four legs, the front pair being rudimentary in character and have strong claws. As they grow older these claws fall off, the legs become fattened, feathers grow on them, and they develop into wings.

These nestlings are the nearest approach to a reptile that can be found among birds, and they can climb and dive and swim with great facility.

Doan's Kidney Pills. All tired out—Once a day's work didn't use him up—Now he comes home with an aching back, aching head, aching limbs, feeling tired, miserable, discouraged. It's the kidneys. The kidneys are kidney ache, tired kidneys.

They are not filtering the blood as they should—Are leaving the acid in the system, and the system is suffering. The kidneys must be strengthened—Well kidneys make a well man.

A Certain Duke and an Uncertain Duke. A certain duke, while driving from the station to the park on his estate to inspect a company of artillery, observed a ragged uncouth keeping pace with the carriage at its side. The duke, however, with the cleanliness of the land, asked him where he was going. The duke replied:

"To the park to see the duke and so on."

The duke, feeling interested, stopped his car and opened the door to the lad, saying he could ride to the park with him. The delighted lad, being in ignorance of whom he was, kept his grace interested with quaint remarks till the park gates were reached. The duke, however, entered it was salutary to the duke and his grace, whereupon his grace said to the duke:

"Now, can you show me where the duke is?" The lad eyed his person all over, then, looking at the duke, replied quite seriously:

"Well, I dunno, mister, but it's either you or me!"—Spokane Moments.

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering. "I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and chronic dysentery, and I was told that I was being cured," says John S. Dalloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of this trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by all dealers.

Celluloid. The base of celluloid is common paper. By action of sulphuric and nitric acids it is changed to gun cotton, then dried, ground and mixed with from 20 to 40 per cent of camphor, after which it is ground fine, pressed in sheets, pressed very hard and at last baked between sets of superheated rollers.

S. F. Statter's General Store. HOW WE HELP YOU. September is here and the time is here for fall trade. New goods are arriving and are filling up our store with goods that you will need for fall days and nights.

GOOD GOODS SELL AT STATT. Blankets. All wool, as fine as ever, very low. Full line, up to date in quality and price. Shawls and Transparencies. Infants' white caps. All wool. Canadian shawls. White, pink, blue and white. Black dress goods for fall and winter use. Octavia. Plaid and check. Colors, all shades and tints. Price to suit everybody.

Gloves—Our fall and winter stock of gloves is complete. We have Ladies' and Men's gloves. A large invoice of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear for fall and winter, something that will keep you warm these cool days and nights.

Boots and Shoes—Our stock of boots and shoes, up-to-date in every particular, is complete for the trade. Anything you may want in this line to please you. Rubber goods—Rubber boots for men and boys. Rubber shoes for men, ladies, infants and youths. All the latest styles and colors. Groceries—A clean, fresh stock. Reliable goods. No stale goods sold. You can get here, fresh and good. Head-quarters for silverware stamps. We have these stamps and the premiums. STATTER'S GENERAL STORE, BRIDGEPORT.

Exclusive sale for Black Cat brand kerosene.

Sick Women. Mrs. Valentine Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Happiness will go out of your life forever, my sister, if you have any of the symptoms mentioned in Mrs. Valentine's letter. Let me tell you promptly. Procure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once. It is absolutely sure to help you. Then write to me if there is anything about your case you do not understand.

You need not be afraid to tell the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women. All the persons who see private letters at Mrs. Pinkham's Laboratory, at Lynn, Mass., are women. All letters are confidential and advice absolutely free.

Here is the letter:—"It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to your list, hoping it may induce others to avail themselves of the benefit of your valuable remedy. Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt very badly, was terribly nervous, and I had had a great deal of trouble with my head, my stomach, my bowels, my nerves, and my appetite. I was not able to do anything. Had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken a few bottles of your medicine, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person, and your medicine shall always have my praise."—Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 565 Ferry Avenue, Camden, N.J.

\$5000 will be paid if the testimonial is true. Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Co.

Chink Wonders. Few people know what a wonderful object a bit of chalk is when examined under a microscope. Take your knife blade and scrape off a little of the loose powder, catch it on a clean glass slide and place this on the stage of a good table microscope. Use a quarter inch objective lens and illuminate the field with a cone of light from the condenser of the microscope. The powder will be seen to consist of a confused mass of beautiful tiny shells, many of them of the most curious form.

A better way, however, is to rub toothbrush in a tumbler half filled with water. If you desire to prepare several slides, rub on about a teaspoonful of the powder. Shake the tumbler briskly, allow the sediment to settle for a moment and then carefully pour off the milky looking water. Repeat this until the water remains clear, and you will then have left in the bottom only perfect shells or large parts of shells. Take up a small pinch of this deposit and spread it carefully over the center of a glass slide. Dry over a lamp or if you wish to preserve the slides for future use, mount it in Canada balsam, pressing out the bubbles of air beneath the cover glass.

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A KAFFIR SMOKER. The Native Vices Are Catholically Devoted to the Weed.

In South Africa the native women smoke incessantly. Your native servant smokes as she cooks and as she washes. The tobacco she likes is rank. The dainty cigarette an English or Russian lady of fashion enjoys, smoked through a quill so the nicotine can stimulate teeth and fingers, would be sneered at by a Kaffir. "Give me a pipe and something in it I can taste," is in fact what she says.

The men Kaffirs are beyond tobacco. They smoke something so vehement that they are then cough and sputter. They wear their cloths and smokes to an alarming degree. They like snuff, too, and are fond of offering and taking pinches of it ("schaff") they call it when they meet and visit one another.

Regarding tobacco as too mild for their tastes, the Kaffirs take another weed and smoke that. They proceed to arrange a smoking party by squatting on the ground and getting ready their "pipe," a cow horn with a thin tube in it inserted half way down at right angles to the horn. The end of the tube is in a basin, and it is from it that the smoker sucks the strong stuff that makes him incapable of anything but a series of coughs and chokes for some time after he has had his turn at the pipe, which is passed round from man to man until a perfect chorus of coughs reads the air.

The tobacco the Boers smoke looks like poor tea and is peculiar in flavor. Yet Englishmen who have become used to it acquire such a taste for it that they never ask for any other kind—London Mail.

Feeling. Personal experience is the best teacher. I have fasted 48 hours at a time and the slightest discomfort has been drunk in that period many gallons of water, of the plainest, most Ortolan kind. I once had acquaintance of a pig that fasted 160 days. A dog can fast two months without being much the worse. Rabbits fast three weeks without food, while cold blooded animals can go for years without eating.

The bear in a state of hibernation passes into a kind of trance, so he shall not count him. The alligator likewise passes long periods of winter, eating no food. There is a fact called the father shark that can live a month out of water. That is fasting. We have heard the tradition about the food that was sealed in a rock for 6,000 years and lapped about in lively circles by the waves of the ocean. The enormous prison. A horse has been known to fast for a month—Exchange.

Is Alaska Growing Warmer? Prospecting visitors and gold seekers in the Klondike region may extract some comfort from the discovery, made by the Harriman Alaska expedition, that most of the glaciers which abound in that territory are receding. The fact that the glaciers are receding indicates that the average weather there is growing warmer. If it were growing colder the glaciers would be advancing, while if it were about the same year with another they would maintain the same general position, neither creeping nearer to the coast nor melting away from their terminal moraines. The rate of glacial recession is so slow, however, that for overcasts and warm sleeping bags are likely to remain as a part of the necessary equipment of Alaskan travel for some years to come.—Laska's Weekly.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Interesting Information for Those Who Want to Buy.

INTENDING PURCHASERS

Who do well to consult this column if they wish to get the Money and Profit of the Best Bargains.

Strictly cash seed wheat for sale. \$1.00 per bushel. Wm. H. Smith, Bedford, Pa. Sept 20.

Treasure Notes.

Treasure on the premises of the undersigned, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, is forbidden. All persons who violate this notice will be dealt with according to law.

E. Whip, S. Mattingly, L. Kilecia, M. Diehl, J. Fisher, F. A. Donohoe, Wm. Fyan, Mrs. J. McArthur, Geo. S. S. S. S.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Pay your School Tax on or before Oct. 1 to save the 5 per cent. discount.

FRANK ROSEN collector.

For Rent—Dwelling on East Ph.

street containing 7 rooms and bath with hot and cold water through the building. The house is in prime condition. A large and beautiful lawn and a first class stable and carriage building attached. E. A. BARNETT, Sept 20.

Established in 1872. Bedford, Pa.

JOHN G. HARTLEY & CO. BANKERS. Jno. G. HARTLEY, Jno. M. HARTLEY, S. S. S. S.

Individual liability. Capital and real estate unencumbered, \$300,000.00. Accounts of merchants, farmers and others solicited. Pay interest on time deposits and receive dividends payable on demand. Wm. HARTLEY, Jr., Cashier.

Bedford Classical Academy

Offers an Academic Course, an English Course and a Course in Drawing and Painting. Students enter on certificate. Open to boys and girls. Terms reasonable. Fall Term opens third Wednesday in September.

For particulars address C. V. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Sale Register.

All persons having sale bills printed at this office get a free notice in the sale register. This is worth several times the price of the bills.

In Black Valley, three miles from Bedford, on Saturday, September 21, at 1 p. m. Edward Peters will sell a very desirable stock farm, consisting of 225 acres, 80 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, well set in grass and abundantly watered by streams and springs; plenty of fruit on the premises. The improvements are a frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings.

In King township on Wednesday, October 9, at 1 p. m. Raymond A. Claycomb, administrator of Tobias Claycomb, will sell three tracts of land, 200, 100 and 100 acres, in GAZETTE.

In East Providence township on Tuesday, October 9, at 1 p. m. Caleb J. and Jacob C. Barton, executors of Peter M. Barton, deceased, will sell the real estate of said deceased, consisting of the main tract of 173 acres, 125 acres of which are cleared, under fence and in a good state of cultivation, balance well timbered, good house, tenant house, large barn and other out-buildings on the premises; never failing spring, two orchards of choice fruit, etc. A tract of mountain land also will be sold.

Bedford Township.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Miss Laura Diehl, of Bedford, is visiting in our community.

Mrs. Thomas Croyle returned home last week from a several weeks' visit to friends and relatives at Point.

Miss Laura Devore has returned home from an extended visit to Kilmadenville.

Albert Dively has purchased a new threshing machine.

William Peter lost a valuable hog last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dibert, of Wadsworth, on Sunday visited Frederick Kozm, who is critically ill.

Last Friday evening the invited friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Fennell to celebrate Mrs. Fennell's birthday. The family knew of the affair and so it was a surprise to them all. At the arrival of the guests Mr. Fennell was not at home, but his surprise on his return found about 50 guests had taken possession of the house. The guests had been invited with the good things to satisfy the tongue and everybody enjoyed the feast. While the women were preparing for supper the young people were engaged in playing various games. All present greatly enjoyed themselves. At a late hour all departed for their homes, leaving the hostess to her usual household duties and wishing them many more happy occasions. STANLEY.

Point.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Robert Bartholomew killed twenty-four snakes on Wednesday, September 16, six on Thursday and four on Friday, all in one day while he was plowing. All present greatly enjoyed themselves. At a late hour all departed for their homes, leaving the hostess to her usual household duties and wishing them many more happy occasions. STANLEY.

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ELEVENTH MEETING.

Continued from first page.

A church paper, Elder John Brewster said, "Surely if we are not interested enough to pray for a cause we will not be interested enough to give to it." Rev. C. B. Heller advocates constitutionalism. "When we see a tree that is nice and green we know it is healthy, but if a branch here and another there on the tree has fallen while the rest of the tree is green there must be something wrong with the tree. There must be something wrong with the trunk. There are thousands upon thousands of members who do not read the church paper and know not what is going on in the church.

"China and Our Mission in China," by Rev. I. W. Hendricks. China is great in her domain, great in her resources, great in her population and great in her needs. Some men, not members of the church, said during the recent trouble last year: Let the United States get our citizens out of China; then let China take care of itself. There are some church members who hold during the same trouble that we should not send any more missionaries over. If China is going to kill our missionaries let her alone. But that is not Christian. There is a better way to act than that. If God had thus dealt with us where would we be to-day? If Christ had thus dealt with us what would be our condemnation? If China's needs are great, if China is in need of missionary activity, of morality, of justice and of all that which is of good report, then our hearts go out in prayer to God for the missionaries who are suffering there. We are to take our part in the great work of rescuing this great nation from its vice and wickedness. We are to take our part in the great work of rescuing this great nation from its vice and wickedness. We are to take our part in the great work of rescuing this great nation from its vice and wickedness.

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DO NOT MISS IT! Bedford County Fair

TO BE HELD AT BEDFORD, PA. October 1, 2 and 3.

The finest exhibits. The fastest races. Music by one of the best bands in the county. More novelties to amaze. More pleasure for all. FREE FOR ALL WHO VISIT THE FAIR. EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

W. H. STRAUB'S DRY GOODS STORE.

IF NOT RIGHT WE MAKE IT RIGHT. New things to mention this week for FALL AND WINTER. New dress fabrics, some of the prettiest weaves for winter gowns are now on our shelves. A darning up of the most popular styles in dress fabrics. A darning up of the most popular styles in dress fabrics. A darning up of the most popular styles in dress fabrics.

Over 1000 yards of newly printed cloths received to-day direct from the mills. Also a large stock of flannel and muslin, all at 50 cents per yard. See these values this week. OVER SHOE DEPARTMENT is in perfect readiness for the Boys and Girls. Prices range from 50 cents per pair up.

Winter Clothing, Gents' Wear, Hats—the up-to-date kind only. Groceries—new and fresh every week. Jacob Dold's famous sugar cured meats. Also a large stock of glass jars at 50 cents dozen.

AT STRAUB'S.

New Enterprise. SEPTEMBER 16.—Christian Holinger and wife and a daughter of David Stayer, of Ridgeley, Md., are guests of L. T. Storer, of the Union Hotel, and Ed. Kropfle are on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Over will be members of the senior class. C. O. Brumbaugh recently purchased a large stock of fall and winter goods. D. R. Snowberger, of this place, who was driving an express wagon in Altoona last year, is now express messenger on a fast line from that place to Pittsburg.

Harvey Over, of Altoona, has been visiting home for the past few days. M. S. G. Your boy and girl. In Lysinger's shoes. Can jump and whirl. As much as they choose.

W. A. DEFFBAUGH, OPTICIAN, BEDFORD, PA.

It will do you no harm. Boys are hard on shoes. Don't blame them. They can't help it. They must have a vent for surplus energy.

The feet are a common vent—the most expensive, perhaps, for the shoe bill in a family where there are children is not small. So we've studied the question from the standpoint of comfort for the boys and saving to your purse.

We have boys' shoes made to our order that sell at \$1.50 to \$2.50. that are long wearers and comfortable and almost waterproof.

They are made of Boarded Calf tanned in hot liquor and stuffed with the best of oil—soft, yet well-nigh indestructible.

Don't get so-called "cheaper" shoes for a healthy boy. He'll soon kick them out and want new ones.

Boarded Calf shoes wear. Come and look at them and talk to us about their merits.

WM. S. LYSINGER, BEDFORD, PA.

Orphans' Court Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned trustees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, Pa., will offer for public sale on the premises at Bedford, Pa., on Wednesday, October 9, 1901, at one o'clock p. m., all the real estate of late George W. King, deceased, viz: No. 1. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

No. 2. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

No. 3. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

No. 4. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

No. 5. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

No. 6. A tract of land in King township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 100 acres, more or less, adjoining the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased, and the land of George W. King, deceased.

METROPOLITAN CLOTHING AND SHOE CO.

Nos. 1 and 2 Oppenheimer Building.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Footwear. Boys' School Shoes made of Best Calf and Kangaroo calf, every pair warranted, price \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Misses' Shoes in button and lace, including heavy sole, in kid and kangaroo calf, every pair warranted to wear good, or a new pair free, at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Other stores ask \$2 for shoes not as good as these. Young Men's Suits, made from 4 to 12 years, made of all wool fabrics, different patterns in check, stripes and plain goods. Nicely tailored, ready to wear. Our price, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Women's extra good wearing shoes, best quality, guaranteed good, at \$1.50. Women's shoes of extra quality, not finished calf, goat to keep out water, all sizes and styles, at \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Children's Vestee Suits, Vest opens in front like papa's, at \$1.45. Other stores ask \$2.50 for no better goods. Boys' 2-Piece Suits, double breasted, heavy weight, strongly tailored, all wool, 10 different patterns to select from. Would be a bargain at \$2.00. Our price, \$1.75.

Fifty pairs of Youth's and Men's 2-Piece Suits, at \$1.25 the pair. Also bargains in Hats, Caps, Suits, Ties, etc. A lot of Boys' Dollar suits coats at \$2.50.

Bargains in all kinds of Rubbers to fit all kinds of shoes, cheaper than any other store in the county.

The Metropolitan Clothing and Shoe Co., BEDFORD, PA.

FIRST FALL CHAT.

FOR the approaching Fall and Winter Season our exhibit of attractive novelties in Men's and Young Men's Apparel will be the largest and most diversified ever shown in this market.

All the fashionable fabrics and shades in the very latest patterns we show in profuse variety. They are, as heretofore, made according to our very highest standard of manufacture, and contain that "chic" and finish that has given our garments their well deserved prominence and success. We will place upon sale several

NEW FEATURES IN SUITS AND OVERCOATS, which to avoid imitations we will not as yet describe in print. There is no better or more convincing proof of the genuine merits of our goods than their appreciation by the best dressers. If you have never seen our Clothing, convince yourself of its merits by obtaining the opinion of any of the recognized leaders in style in Bedford.

Budd's Shoes. Keep boys' and girls' feet neat and trim, and well shod; built for withstanding hard wear, too. The upper leather is specially selected—tough, plump and close fitting; the sole—no better—of oak leather, rolled and padded, can't get soft or spongy when you do this. The toe pieces are designed on anatomical principles to keep the growing feet in perfect shape.

1 to 5—50c 5 1/2 to 8—75c 8 1/2 to 11—98c 11 1/2 to 2—\$1.25

New Brighton Stoneware—One gallon crocks—7 cents each. All sizes, from one pint to twenty gallons. Highly glazed and perfect shapes.

Glass Jars—pints, quarts, 1/2 gallons. Tin fruit cans, sealing wax, paraffine wax. Get prices before buying and save ten cents a dozen.

New oil cloth and linoleum in this week—Potter's floor oil cloth—25c a yd.—Potter's linoleum—50c a yd.

Ribbons. Ladies speak of our Ribbon Counter with enthusiasm. A lot of reliable ribbons in any width desired. All the novelties as well as all the staples.

P. S. We are also Headquarters for Ladies' Misses' and Children's Coats, Caps and Furs. We show nothing but the newest styles at very lowest prices. Don't forget the place.

Simon Oppenheimer, Proprietor.

SIMON'S CLOTHING STORE, BEDFORD, PA.

Open for business. CORLE'S NOVELTY STORE, Or. POST OFFICE BUILDING. With a fine new line of goods at BARGAIN PRICES. All the latest up-to-date goods, entirely new. Call to see the line and you will be convinced that we are selling goods at the right prices. J. S. Corle.

BARNETT'S September Bargains.

Nothing easier than Over-Statement. But of the rebound, beware!

It's easy to let imagination run riot, leading expectation to Pisgah heights far beyond reality. And great the fall therefrom!

Of course, no such policy obtains here. The truth is latitude enough for us; our ads. are within its bounds. Indeed, aside from principle, veracity in advertising is good policy. Even on that low plane, truthful statements are "profitable unto all things."

Let comparison of values be made on present market prices, not those of by-gone days. In that light read these offers:—

New Fall Dress Goods. The old time merchant received goods once or twice a year. We receive new goods every day. Some days we have the newest things by express. It helps us keep a little in advance of our customers. You'll be later, and in having novelties in advance of others. One of the brightest spots in our store just now is the dress goods department. You'll be delighted with the new suits, too—and with these bargains. 25c Black Pique Melton Cloth for 75c a yard